(S) or L-configuration. As discussed below, when the protein is used as a binding ligand, it may be desirable to utilize protein analogs to retard degradation by sample contaminants. Particularly preferred target proteins include enzymes; drugs, cells; antibodies; antigens; cellular membrane antigens and receptors (neural, hormonal, nutrient, and cell surface receptors) or their ligands.

[0116] In a preferred embodiment, the target analyte is a nucleic acid ("target nucleic acid"). The present system finds use in the diagnosis of specific pathogens exogenous to a patient such as bacteria and viruses, as well as the diagnosis of genetic disease, such as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) that cause disease (e.g. cystic fibrosis) or are present in disease (e.g. tumor mutations).

[0117] As will be appreciated by those in the art, the present invention relies on both target nucleic acids and other nucleic acid components like capture probes and label probes used in the detection of the target nucleic acids. By "nucleic acid" or "oligonucleotide" or grammatical equivalents herein means at least two nucleotides covalently linked together. A nucleic acid of the present invention will generally contain phosphodiester bonds, although in some cases, as outlined below, nucleic acid analogs can be included as primers or probes that may have alternate backbones, comprising, for example, phosphoramide (Beaucage et al., Tetrahedron 49(10):1925 (1993) and references therein; Letsinger, J. Org. Chem. 35:3800 (1970); Sprinzl et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 81:579 (1977); Letsinger et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 14:3487 (1986); Sawai et al, Chem. Left. 805 (1984), Letsinger et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 110:4470 (1988); and Pauwels et al., Chemica Scripta 26:141 91986)), phosphorothioate (Mag et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 19:1437 (1991); and U.S. Pat. No. 5,644,048), phosphorodithioate (Briu et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 111:2321 (1989), O-methylphophoroamidite linkages (see Eckstein, Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach, Oxford University Press), and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages (see Egholm, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 114:1895 (1992); Meier et al., Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 31:1008 (1992); Nielsen, Nature, 365:566 (1993); Carlsson et al., Nature 380:207 (1996), all of which are incorporated by reference). Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones (Denpcy et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92:6097 (1995); those with bicyclic structures including locked nucleic acids, Koshkin et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 120: 13252-3 (1998); non-ionic backbones (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,386,023, 5,637,684, 5,602,240, 5,216,141 and 4,469,863; Kiedrowshi et al., Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed. English 30:423 (1991); Letsinger et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 110:4470 (1988); Letsinger et al., Nucleoside & Nucleotide 13:1597 (1994); Chapters 2 and 3, ASC Symposium Series 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y. S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook; Mesmaeker et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chem. Lett. 4:395 (1994); Jeffs et al., J. Biomolecular NMR 34:17 (1994); Tetrahedron Lett. 37:743 (1996)) and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7, ASC Symposium Series 580, "Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research", Ed. Y. S. Sanghui and P. Dan Cook. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within the definition of nucleic acids (see Jenkins et al., Chem. Soc. Rev. (1995) pp 169-176). Several nucleic acid analogs are described in Rawls, C & E News Jun. 2, 1997 page 35. All of these references are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. These modifications of the ribose-phosphate backbone may be done to facilitate the addition of ETMs, or to increase the stability and half-life of such molecules in physiological environments.

[0118] As will be appreciated by those in the art, all of these nucleic acid analogs may find use in the present invention, in general for use as capture and label probes. In addition, mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs can be made (e.g. in general, the label probes contain a mixture of naturally occurring and synthetic nucleotides).

[0119] The nucleic acids may be single stranded or double stranded, as specified, or contain portions of both double stranded or single stranded sequence. The nucleic acids (particularly in the case of the target nucleic acids) may be DNA, both genomic and cDNA, RNA or a hybrid, where the nucleic acid contains any combination of deoxyribo- and ribonucleotides, and any combination of bases, including uracil, adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, inosine, xathanine hypoxathanine, isocytosine, isoguanine, etc. A preferred embodiment utilizes isocytosine and isoguanine in nucleic acids designed to be complementary to other probes, rather than target sequences, as this reduces non-specific hybridization, as is generally described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,681,702. As used herein, the term "nucleoside" includes nucleotides as well as nucleoside and nucleotide analogs, and modified nucleosides such as amino modified nucleosides. In addition, "nucleoside" includes non-naturally occurring analog structures. Thus for example the individual units of a peptide nucleic acid, each containing a base, are referred to herein as a nucleoside.

[0120] As will be appreciated by those in the art, a large number of analytes may be detected using the present methods; basically, any target analyte for which a binding ligand, described below, may be made may be detected using the methods of the invention.

[0121] Thus, the systems of the invention are used in assays of target analytes that then allow the diagnosis, prognosis or treatment options of disease based on the presence or absence of the target analytes. For example, the systems of the invention find use in the diagnosis or characterization of pathogen infection (including bacteria (both gram positive and gram negative bacteria, and/or the ability to distinguish between them), viruses (including the presence or absence of viral nucleic acid as well as the isotypes of the virus, for example in the case of hepatitis C virus (HCV) or respiratory viruses), fungal infection, genetic diseases (including cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, etc.). Included in the definition of genetic disease for the purposes of this invention are genetic conditions that do not necessarily cause disease but can result in an alternative treatment options. For example, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in many cytochrome p450 enzymes cause different therapeutic drug processing, such as in the case of warfarin testing, where a patient may be diagnosed as a "slow", "normal" or "fast" processor, leading to different dosage regimes, or where a drug may be contraindicated for a particular patient based on the patient's genetics, or where selection between two or more drugs is aided by the knowledge of patient's genetics.

[0122] The present invention provides cartridges comprising several components, including a bottom substrate, a top plate, a liquid reagent module (LRM), and a housing that keeps the components together.